BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE Daily Progress:

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There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

DAILY PROGRESS.

SATURDAY, AUG. 29, 1863.

ALMANAC FOR THE FOURTH WEEK IN AUGUST.

	Sun Rises. H. M.	Sun Sets. H. M.
23. Sunday	5 27	6 33
24. Monday	5 27	6 32
25. Tuesday	5 29	6 31
26. Wednesday	5 30	6 30
27. Thursday	5 30	6 29
28. Friday	5 32	6 28
29. Saturday	5 33	6 28

Full moon on Friday 28th, at 3:40, afternoon.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Another on to Richmond--"No Excitement."

RICHMOND, Aug. 12.—Information was received at Gen. Elzey's Headquarters, last night, of the advance of the Yankees up the Peninsula. Citizens and scouts give conflicting reports of the force of the enemy, but the most reliable statement is that about eight regiments of infantry and two of cavalry with artillery are advancing. Our pickets at Bottom's Bridge and the other side of the Chickahominy, were driven in at dusk by the Yankees skirmishers, but the further advance of the enemy was prevented by the removal of the floating bridge. It is reported that a sharp fight took place at the Bridge between the guard, one hundred strong, and the Yankee, but no official information of the report has been received.

Gen. Elzey received a dispatch this morning that the Yankees had fallen back to the Cross Roads, five miles below Bottom's Bridge. No excitement is manifested here. Citizens and soldiers have responded promptly to the summons to meet at their respective rendezvous.

Apart from the Military movements there is nothing to indicate the proximity of the enemy.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, July 27.—The enemy's attack on our rifle pits, Wednesday night, was made about 7 o'clock, in overwhelming force. On Thursday the firing on both sides was very slow and deliberate, with no unusual incidents.

SECOND DISPATCH.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 28.—The bombardment of Sumter and Wagner proceeds sluggishly. The enemy are working hard in the trenches in front of Battery Wagner. No further attempt has been made to shell the city.

Reported Whipping of the Yankees in Arkansas, &c.

ATLANTA, Aug. 27.—A special dispatch to the *Appeal*, dated Canton, 25th, says the Yankees are reported to have been defeated in Arkansas, on the White River, by Gen. Price. Reinforcements sent from Vicksburg by Grant have gone to Natchez. The Federals have left Northern Mississippi and the trains are again running to Grenada and Panola.

A special dispatch to the *Appeal*, dated Canton, 26th, says the flag of truce has returned from Vicksburg. The character of the communication has not been made known.

Gen. Sherman says that after Gillmore has taken Charleston, if he fails to lay the city in ashes, he will be sacrificed by his troops and superiors. The northern people demand the utter destruction of Charleston.

Our Finances.

RICHMOND, Aug. 28.—A letter from Secretary Memminger to Senator Hunter, gives a very encouraging view of the state of our finances. He says that finding that he has been eminently successful, and that the amount of outstanding Treasury notes are still within the limits of the depreciation which he reported to Congress at its last session. The aggregate amount withdrawn from the currency is three hundred and eighteen millions.

A flag of truce boat was signalled at City Point last night. Nothing received yet.

Yankees Advancing in Mississippi.

JACKSON, Aug. 27.—The Yankees are in force four miles below Raymond. Four Federal prisoners and one negro arrived here yesterday. No news from the front this morning.

Vice President Stephens, in a late speech at Charlotte, N. C., uttered the following sentiments:

"Subjugation would be utter ruin and eternal death to Southern people, and all they hold most dear. He exhorted the people to give the government a cordial support to trample down all croakers, and to remain united and fight to the bitter end for liberty and independence.

As for reconstruction, said Mr. Stephens, such a thing was impossible—such an idea must not be tolerated for an instant. Reconstruction would not end this war, but would produce a more horrible war than that in which we are now engaged. The only terms on which we can obtain permanent peace, is final and complete separation from the North. Rather than submit to anything short of that, let us all resolve to die like men worthy of freedom.

Duplin County May, 25, 1863.—EDITOR OF THE PROGRESS, RALEIGH, N. C.—No wish to add or stir party feelings, but as some friend has suggested sometime since the name of Wm. J. Houston, Esq., as a suitable person to be voted for for Congress in the district now represented by the Hon. Owen R. Kenan, and as one man should have the same privileges as another, I suggest the name of THOMAS I. FAISON as a suitable person to represent the 3rd Congressional District at the ensuing election. No better or more loyal man than Thomas I Faison, no private man has done more for the Confederacy and the soldiers. Three of his sons have devoted their time and talents in the cause of freedom, and one of them has sealed it with his blood.

MANY VOTERS OF 3D CON. DIST. OF N. C.
May 28-tf

To the Voters of the Fifth Congressiona District.—The emergency calls for the purest and ablest men to serve the country in her Legislative Councils. The well known character of Captain JOSEPH J. DAVIS, of Franklin, for patriotism, integrity and wisdom, plainly indicates him as the fittest man in the District to represent us in the next Congress. Captain Davis is now leading his gallant company against the invaders of his country, and does not even dream of his friends entertaining the idea of voting for him for Congress or any other civic position at this time; but we are confident that he will shrink from no responsibility to which his fellow citizens may call him. Well known and universally respected as he is, Franklin County offers her noble son to the voters of the District in full confidence of his election, on account of his own unpretending merit, and for the good of the country. Patriots, your suffrages are asked for a wise and prudent statesman, and gallant soldier.

July 1-td MANY VOTERS.

Register, Standard, and State Journal copy till election and send bills to this office.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, SATURDAY, AUG. 29, 1863. NO. 230.

STOCK MARKET.

REPORTED BY W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

SATURDAY, Aug. 29, 1863

N. C. State 6 per cent bonds, (old issue,) 450.
N. C. State 6 per cent. bonds, (new issue,) 175.
N. C. State 8 per cent. bonds, 180.
Confederate Bonds, 105 to 111.
Bank Notes 325.
Silver 10.50 premium.
Gold 11.00 premium.

We are authorised by the friends of Lieut. WALTER DUNN, of Lenoir County, to announce the name of that gentleman as a candidate to represent the people of the 2nd District, in the next Confederate Congress. Aug 27-tf.

We are authorized to announce Captain JOSIAH TURNER, of Orange county, as a candidate for Congress in this, the 5th Congressional District, at the election to be held in November next. Aug 8-td

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO THE AFFLICTED—A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING FOR YEARS ADministered an ointment to many friends in cases of Rheumatism (which she considers almost a specific in the disease) gratuitously, now offers it for sale to the public for a small consideration, believing that its general use will greatly dimish the empire of this terrible tyrant:

HUNDREDS HAVE BEEN RELIEVED BY IT!

READ THE CERTIFICATES—TRY IT!

PRICE: $5 per box, sent by mail anywhere in the Confederate States. Address

MRS. S. A. REID, box 307,
Raleigh, N. C.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., July 31, 1863.

Dear Mrs. Reid: After having tried your Ointment for Rheumatism thoroughly, and having experienced great relief therefrom, I feel safe in saying that it is one of the greatest remedies of the age. Nothing can eradicate the disease, but it can be relieved to a certain extent, and your Ointment accomplishes all that any medicine can do. I have recommended it in numerous instances, and always with good has its use been attended. God bless you for your kindness in administering relief to

THOS. J. JOHNSTON.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 1, 1863.

Mrs. S. A. Reid: Having used your Ointment myself and for others of my family, I may safely pronounce it the *best* remedy for Rheumatism I have ever tried.

I would advise *all* who are afflicted with this disease to give it a trial.

Yours respectfully,
Aug 29-tf H. PORTER.

ATTENTION,

CO. C, 38TH NORTH CAROLINA MILITIA.

EVERY MEMBER OF THIS COMPANY, BEtween 18 and 45 years, who has not got a certificate of exemption from Capt. A. Landis, are hereby notified to appear at the Court House on Saturday and Monday, the 29th and 31st inst. Company C includes all South of Newbern and East of Fayetteville streets within the old corporation.

By order of the Colonel,
S. W. SCOTT, Captain
Aug 29-2t Co. C, 38th Regimeht N. C. M.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Aug. 18th 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 1.

1. THE FOLLOWING PERSONS ARE EXEMPT from duty in the Guard for "Home Defence," except from drill or service, within their counties when invaded by the enemy:

FIRST CLASS.—All physicians who now are and for the last five years have been practising in their professions; (except two track hands for each section for eight miles, who are exempt,) porters and messengers; one miller to each mill; mail carriers; the commanding officer of each Brigade, Regiment and Company of the Militia, and Adjutant of the Regiment. Where any of these officers have accepted a commission in the Guard for "Home Defence," the next officer in rank will be exempted. This class is also exempt from drill.

SECOND CLASS.—Contractors with the State or Confederate Government and their necessary employees; one Deputy Sheriff in each county where there is no Tax Collector; one Editor to each Newspaper, and all necessary compositors; Professors in Colleges and Teachers in Academies.

II. Post Masters are civil officers of the Confederate Government, and are exempt by law. Quakers, who have or may pay the tax imposed by law, and those who have been exempted from military duty upon surgeons' certificate of disability, approved at this office, are exempts from military duty.

III. The Commanding Officers will order Company drills once every week, on Saturday afternoon, and Battalion drill once a month.

By order of Governor VANCE:
DAN'L. G. FOWLE,
Adjutant General.

Aug 5-1w

LOST OR STOLEN.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION A CLAY BANK HORSE, bridle and saddle, offered to me to be sold by a man calling himself J. C. Conner, a deserter from the army. Having reason to think that said horse was stolen, I have retained him, and now give notice to any person who may have lost a large clay bank horse with a star in forehead, supposed to be from 12 to 13 years old, that they can get the same by applying to me at Graham, proving property and paying for this advertisement and all expenses, &c.

Conner says he swapped for the horse with the stage contractor on the line between Hillsborough and Milton, and tells again that he got him from Dr. Stanfield, of Leasburg. HENRY LONG.

Graham, N. C., Aug 28-3t

A GOOD RELIABLE MAN

CAN BE HAD TO GO AS A SUBSTITUTE BY applying at this office, or by letter. Address
Aug 28-FAM* BOX 334, P. O., Raleigh.

SALE OF GOODS.

I WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1ST., AT Graham, N. C., the goods of Blackwell & Co., consisting of Whisky, Brandy, Sugar, Coffee, Nails, Dry Goods and Hardware. R. HANNER,
Aug. 28-5t* Surviving Partner.

SOFT SOAP.

TWO BBLS. SOFT SOAP, IN JELLY STATE, FOR sale cheap. Apply at this office.
Aug 26-tf

GOLD ARMLET.

A NICE GOLD ARMLET, PICKED UP ON THE street Sunday evening has been left at this office, where the owner can get it by paying charges.
Aug. 25-3t

WANTED.

COUPONS OF THE OLD NORTH CAROLINA Sixes, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & Co.
Aug 25-tf

CURRY COMBS.

MANUFACTURED by
March 19-tf JOLLY & LACK,
Raleigh, N. C

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS.
June 2-tf RALEIGH, N. C

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A STOUT NEGRO BOY TO TURN WHEEL OF power press. Very liberal wages will be paid. Apply at this office. Aug 20

MILITARY NOTICES.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

AFTER MORE THAN TWO YEARS OF A WARfare scarcely equalled in the number, magnitude, and fearful carnage of its battles; a warfare in which your courage and fortitude have illustrated your country, and attracted not only gratitude at home, but admiration abroad; your enemies continue a struggle in which our final triumph must be inevitable. Unduly elated with their recent successes, they imagine that temporary reverses can quell your spirit or shake your determination, and they are now gathering heavy masses for a general invasion in the vain hope that, by a desperate effort, success may at length be reached.

You know too well, my countrymen, what they mean by success. Their malignant rage aims at nothing less than the extermination of yourselves, your wives, and children. They seek to destroy what they cannot plunder. They propose as the spoils of victory, that your homes shall be partitioned among the wretches whose atrocious cruelties have stamped infamy on their Government. They design to incite servile insurrection and light the fires of incendiarism wherever they can reach your homes, and they debauch the inferior race, hitherto docile and contented, by promising indulgence of the vilest passions, as the price of treachery. Conscious of their inability to prevail by legitimate warfare, not daring to make peace lest they should be hurled from their seats of power, the men who now rule in Washington refuse even to confer on the subject of putting an end to outrages which disgrace our age, or to listen to a suggestion for conducting the war according to the usages of civilization.

Fellow-citizens, no alternative is left you but victory, or subjugation, slavery and the utter ruin of yourselves, your families and your country. The victory is within your reach. You need but stretch forth your hands to grasp it. For this end, all that is necessary is, that those who are called to the field by every motive that can move the human heart, should promptly repair to the post of duty, should stand by their comrades now in front of the foe, and thus so strengthen the armies of the Confederacy as to ensure success. The men now absent from their posts would, if present in the field, suffice to create numerical equality between our force and that of the invaders—and when with any approach of such equality, have we failed to be victorious? I believe that but few of those absent are actuated by unwillingness to serve their country; but that many have found it difficult to resist the temptation of a visit to their homes and the loved ones from whom they have been so long separated; that others have left for temporary attention to their affairs, with the intention of returning, and then have shrunk from the consequences of their violation of duty; that others, again, have left their posts from mere restlessness and desire of change, each quieting the upbraidings of his conscience, by persuading himself that his individual services could have no influence on the general result.

These and other causes (although far less disgraceful than the desire to avoid danger, or to escape from the sacrifices required by patriotism) are, nevertheless, grievous faults, and place the cause of our beloved country, and of everything we hold dear, in imminent peril. I repeat that the men who now owe duty to their country, who have been called out and have not yet reported for duty, or who have absented themselves from their posts, are sufficient in number, to secure us victory in the struggle now impending.

I call on you, then, my countrymen, to hasten to your camps, in obedience to the dictates of honor and duty, and summon those who have absented themselves without leave, or who have remained absent beyond the period allowed by their furloughs, to repair without delay to their respective commands, and I do hereby declare that I grant a general pardon and amnesty to all officers and men within the Confederacy, now absent without leave, who shall, with the least possible delay, return to their proper posts of duty; but no excuse will be received for any delay beyond twenty days after the first publication of this proclamation in the State in which the absentee may be at the date of the publication. This amnesty and pardon shall extend to all who have been accused, or who have been convicted and are undergoing sentence for absence without leave or desertion, excepting only those who have been twice convicted of desertion.

Finally, I conjure my countrywomen—the wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of the Confederacy—to use their all-powerful influence in aid of this call, to add one crowning sacrifice to those which their patriotism has so freely and constantly offered on their country's altar, and to take care that none who owe service in the field shall be sheltered at home from the disgrace of having deserted their duty to their families, to their country, and to their God.

SEAL. Given under my hand, and the Seal of the Confederate States, at Richmond, this 1st day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-three.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President:
J. P. BENJAMIN, Sect'y of State.
Aug 5-20t

The papers throughout the Confederate States are requested to copy the above proclamation, at the earliest moment, and for twenty days thereafter, and send their bills to the Private Secretary of the President.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,
CAMP HOLMES, Aug. 6, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ABOVE PROCLAmation of amnesty and pardon by the President, an earnest invitation is extended to all persons absent without leave from the army, to report themselves at the Camp of Instruction immediately, to be forwarded to their regiments. All good citizens are entreated to use every means in their power to prevail upon persons of the class named to return to their duty. They will be well treated and past offences forgotten. Transportation will be furnished to their commands.

But it must be distinctly understood that after the expiration of the time set by the President, the most vigorous measures in the power of the government will be instituted for the arrest and punishment of all absent from their commands without leave. None need expect to evade longer the service which they justly owe to their country. Let them report at once to their militia officers to be sent to camp, or come in person without delay.

II. A Camp of Instruction will be opened at "Camp Vance," near Morganton, on the 10th of August. All persons subject to conscription in the 9th and 10th District will report to Capt. James C. McRae, Commanding Camp Vance.

By order of COL. PETER MALLETT,
Commandant of Conscripts for N. C.
J. W. MALLETT, Adj't. Aug 5-20t

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Aug. 18th, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 46.

I. ALL AUTHORITIES ISSUED FROM THIS OFfice, and not signed by the Governor, to raise troops, are hereby revoked, unless the muster rolls are filed in this office by the 10th of September next.

By order of GOV. VANCE:
DAN'L. G. FOWLE.
Aug 22-1w Adjutant General.

Secretary's Office, Raleigh, N. C.,
August 25th, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until Saturday the 19th day of September, to furnish a sufficient quantity of Wood for the use of the State, in the Capitol, during the ensuing winter and spring.

The wood to be sound oak and hickory, to be delivered and measured in the wood house, on the Capitol grounds, from time to time as required, and to be cut into suitable lengths for the several fire places.

Bidders will state the price per cord at which they will furnish it.

The right of rejecting bids not advantageous to the State is reserved. JNO. P. H. RUSS,
Aug 25-1w Secretary of State.

NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on Monday, Sept. 7th, 1863, and continue ten months. It is important that pupils should be present at the commencement of the session. For information as to the method of admission, &c., address

WILLIE J. PALMER, Principal,
Aug 14-2w Raleigh, N. C.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

IMPORTANT SALE AT AUCTION!!!

BY CREECH & LITCHFORD.

WE WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY THE 9TH of September, commencing at 11 o'clock, in front of our sales room, the following goods, being part of the cargo brought over in the steamer "Advance:"

One hundred boxes tin 10 x 14 and 14 x 20 inches, brand IX.

Twenty-five or thirty thousand envelopes.

Seventy-five or one hundred reams best satin note paper.

A lot of India Ink.

Large lot Faber's best lead pencils.

One hundred gross very superior steel pens.

Sale positive. CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Aug 28-td Auctioneers, Raleigh, N. C.

SILVER SPOONS FOR SALE.

ONE DOZEN SILVER SPOONS FOR SALE. Apply at the PROGRESS OFFICE.
Aug. 27-2w

WAX CANDLES FOR SALE—NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY YOUR CANDLES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ON HAND A LARGE stock of Wax Candles. Orders solicited.
Address, KLAPP & BERRY,
Aug. 25-10t* Graham, N. C.

COTTON FOR SALE.

I HAVE ON HAND FOR SALE A CHOICE LOT OF Cotton, which has been kept well housed, and is in fine shipping order. Those who wish to purchase would do well to call upon or address W. H. AVERA,
Aug 22-1w* Smithfield, N. C.

FOR SALE AT HILLSBORO'.

ABOUT 2000 LBS. SWEEDS IRON, 2 TO 2½ INCHes wide, loose Rod Iron, 3-8 to 1 inch diameter; 51 Papers Tacks; 1 keg wrought Nails; 4 Gross Bed Screws; 6 Cases pure Zinc in Tin Cans, (5 very superior,) Cottage Bedstead, imitation Rosewood; 12 quirers Sand Paper; Bed Keys; 25 gross Wood Screws from 1½ to 3 inches; 3 sets Iron Axles and Boxes for Wagons, 100 lbs. Colors in Oil—Green, Red, Yellow and Prussian Blue. 100 lbs. Putty, made with Linseed Oil.

Apply to GEO. BISHOP,
Aug 21-6t Hillsboro', N. C.

FOR SALE.

550 ACRES OF NO. 1 HICKORY LAND, DWELLing Houses, Barns and Stables and fine Orchards. The Plantation is in a good state of cultivation. Any person wishing to purchase can have possession of the Land in a short time. This land is eight miles from Greensboro' and three and a half miles from Jamestown Depot. F. A. GANETT.
Aug. 17-1m

HOUSE AND LOT IN GRAHAM, N. C., FOR SALE.

THE DWELLING HOUSE IS A FRAMED BUILDing and contains four large rooms, with a fire place in each. There is on the lot a good kitchen, with two rooms and a fire place in each; also a good and roomy Smoke House. A well of most excellent water is an additional advantage to the place. The lot contains about six acres, and is situated in the town of Graham, within 1 mile of Graham Station, on the N. C. R. R. The location is very healthy, and the conveniences of the situation are not excelled. Price 3,500, for the next 30 days. For further information apply to F. D. KOONCE,
Aug 12-tf Haw River, N. C.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, IF APPLICATION BE MADE soon, a good and desirable residence in the city, about 150 yards South of the Governor's Palace, on Fayetteville street. For terms, &c., apply to
July 16-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

FOR SALE.

ABOUT ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS of selected TOBACCO in the Leaf. Wrappers and Fillers in proper proportion.

PHILLIPS & HOOKER,
June 17-tf Hillsboro', N. C.

RICE FOR SALE.

THE STATE WILL SELL RICE BY THE CASK. Apply to C. H. Thompson, M. S. K. Commissary Department. THOS. D. HOGG,
July 4-tf Captain C. S.

CURRY COMBS.

200 DOZEN CURRY COMBS FOR SALE AT THE Factory of JOLLY & LACK.
March 24-tf.

FOR SALE.

A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOT IN THE CITY OF Raleigh, opposite the residence of A. M. Lewis, Esq., in the Northern part of the city. Apply to
June 25-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail, postaged paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

3,700 BOXES OF THE SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS

HAVE BEEN ORDERED IN ONE DAY. WHEREever known their use continues. Without puffing, they have gained ground by their real value. More than five hundered persons are known to have been cured by these Pills.

This excellent family medicine is recommended by the proprietor as good only for diseases of the Liver. His correspondents say that they also cure Billious Rheumatism, Pneumonia, Chills and Fevers, Billious Fevers, Piles and Worms. They are a perfectly safe medicine.

Peter Vaden, Esq., of Dinwiddie county, Va., after describing remarkable cures in his family of Billious Rheumatism and Pleurisy, says: "My Doctor's bill has been heretofore from $175 to $200 per year. I have used them [these pills] for my family, which consists of eighteen white and colored, and have not called in a Doctor. This is a great saving. They certainly are the best family medicine ever discovered."

Rev. John W. Potter, of Greene county, North Carolina, had suffered twelve years from a diseased liver, which the physicians had not been able to cure. He says:

"I commenced taking the Hepatic Pills with no confidence in them. They acted like a charm on me. From that hour I have improved. I have persevered in their use until now, by God's blessing, I am well and hearty. I had a negro man who, as I believe, was saved from death by a dose of these Pills. My Doctor's bill was annually from $100 to $200, but I have had no use for a physician since."

The great rise in the price of ingredients and the heavy tax on these Pills, compel the proprietor to put them at their present prices or quit the manufacture. They are not more profitable to him than when he sold them at lower rates.

Price: $1:50 a box. For $15 a dozen boxes will be sent prepaid to any part of the Confederacy. Those who desire less than a dozen boxes must apply to the Druggists. Great reduction made to Druggists and merchants who pay by the gross. Cash must always accompany orders.

Address GEO. W. DEEMS,
Aug 1-2tawlm* Wilson, N. C.

THE COPARTNERSHIP

KNOWN AS GEO. BISHOP & Co., HILLSBORO', is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to call and settle.—Those having claims will please present them for payment. GEO. BISHOP.
Aug 21-tf F. J. GARDNER.

STORE HOUSE FOR RENT.

I HAVE A LARGE STORE HOUSE WHICH WILL be rented on the 20th of next September, and another which will be vacant and rented on the first of October next. JAMES WEBB,
Aug 21-1w* Hillsboro' N. C.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisments inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS:

One day	$1 00	One week	$ 6 00
Two days	2 00	Two weeks	12 00
Three days	3 00	Three weeks	18 00
Four days	4 00	One month	24 00
Five days	5 00	Two months	48 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same.

Cash will be demanded from all persons, and no contracts will be made save in accordance with these terms. When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

REWARDS.

$300 REWARD.

MY CARRIAGE HOUSE WAS BROKEN OPEN ON the night of the 12th inst., and was stolen therefrom, 1 set double carriage harness, nearly new, but little used, and described as follows; Saddles silver plated tops and white patent leather welts, or facings to pads, bridle's blinds trimmed with white patent leather, with small turret on the top of headstalls, made with bar buckles; bits straight bar with rings, driving reins rounded and made of russet leather, small covered buckle to middle of hand holt. Also one set single buggy harness, silver plated, saddle strop leading from saddle to crupper, inlaid with white patent leather; bridle without blinds, headstall inlaid with white patent leather, small fancy turret on top of headstail; reins rounded of russet leather. These harness about half worn; bit to bridle straight mouth piece with check. Also one set single buggy harness, about half worn, with what is called the self-adjusting tree; bridle to these harness new, without blinds. Also one black full quiltred, what is called a pad saddle, without tree, about half worne, russet stirrup leather, wood stirrups not covered. Also several riding and harness bridles not described. The above reward of three hundred dollars will be paid on delivery of the goods to me and the conviction of the thief, or two hundred dollars for the delivery of the goods.

C. W. D. HUTCHINGS,
Aug 14-tf Raleigh, N. C.

RANAWAY.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER ON WEDnesday night, August 12th, my negro boy ALFRED. He is nearly black, with a deep scar on his under lip, rather slender and about sixteen years old. No doubt he will try to pass for a free boy. A liberal reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or confinement in jail.

Aug 14-tf T. McGEE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

THE REBUILDING OF THE BRIDGE OVER WALnut Creek below the Rock Quary will be let out at the bridge to the lowest bidder on Saturday the 29th of August.

R. B. HAYWOOD,
WM. R. POOL,
T. D. HOGG,
Aug 24-dtd Commissioners.

SNUFF! SNUFF! SNUFF!

A GENUINE ARTICLE OF LORILLARD'S SALT Snuff and Appleby's Fresh or Sweet Snuff. Will send the above Snuff in any quantity, from one pound upwards, by express. A. A. WILLARD,
Aug 7-t15S* Greensboro, N. C.

PIANO FORTES.

JAMES PIRSSON, PIANO FORTE MANUFACturer, respectfully informs the public that he has established himself in Raleigh, and offers his services to all those who wish their Pianos skilfully and thoroughly tuned or repaired. Orders left at the Book Store of W L. Pomery, Esq., or at Mr. Pirsson's residence in Harget street, nearly opposite the Fair Grounds, will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—Piano Fortes bought and sold. Mr. Pirsson refers to Rev. Dr. Swedes and Professor Hanson.
Jan 13-tf

HORSES AND MULES.

I HAVE STILL ON HAND ABOUT TWENTY Horses and six Mules, belonging to citizens, which were captured from the Yankee raiders, some of them recently turned over to me. Their owners are respectfully requested to call for them with as little delay as possible. If not claimed before the end of the month they will be taken for the public service. A GORDON,
Aug 8-tls Quartermaster, Kinston, N. C.

NORTH STATE CIGAR FACTORY.

H. J. B. CLARK, PROPRIETOR,
GRAHAM, N. C.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND CIGARS, SOME very fine.

Twenty-five thousand lbs. celebrated "Stonewall" Smoking Tobacco; in lots to suit purchasers.

Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.
July 25-3m.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,

STOCK & MONEY BROKERS,
RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSiness at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches. June 25-6m

WANTED,

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF NORTH Carolina eight and six per cent. bonds, new issue, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.
Aug 4-tf

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,

RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1863.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having any or small quantities will please apply at once. We give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.

THOS. HOGG, CAPT. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

PIEDMONT SPRINGS.

BURKE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THESE SPRINGS ARE SITUATED IN WESTERN North Carolina, about fifteen miles from Morganton, in a mountainous, beautiful and romantic country. The waters, SULPHUR and CHALYBEATE, are said to be equal to any in the country. Deer, Bear and Pheasants abound in the mountains.

The Company has succeeded in obtaining the services of an experienced gentleman and lady to take charge of the House, and will be ready for the reception of visitors by the 1st of July.

Board, per day	$ 5
Week	28
Month	90

A Hack will leave Morganton on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for the Springs.

One-fourth of this property, with three hundred acres of land attached, would be sold to a person competent to take charge of the property.

June 25-tf PIEDMONT SPRINGS CO.

THE PEOPLE'S FACTORY.

WE ARE NOW IN OPERATION FOR THE BENEfit of the people. We are now manufacturing the Flying Shuttle and Old Fashioned Looms, Spinning Wheels, Bed Steads, &c. In a few days we expect to be manufacturing Shoe Lasts and Pegs. Our foundry is also in operation, and Castings of all kinds will be furnished as far as possible. The farming interests of the country will receive our especial attention. We will pay the highest prices for old castings, which we must first bring to us if you desire the supply of new castings kept up. We shall soon be prepared to furnish plows of various kinds, by wholesale and retail. Soldiers' wives will be furnished with necessary articles at reduced prices.

SIMPSON & HOOKER,
June 3-tf Hillsboro', N. C.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT

WITH AN EXPERIENCE OF MORE THAN FORTY years, the undersigned does not flatter himself, but is flattered by his customers, and will receive and sell at Auction, or on Commission, everything entrusted to his care. FRANK I. WILSON,
May 14-tf Auctioneer
Standard copy

THE NORTH CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE

WILL MEET PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT with the Church of New Providence, Graham, N. C., on Wednesday before the second Sabbath in October.
Aug 6-td WM. L. LONG, Sec'y.

LAND WANTED.

A REFUGEE WANTS TO PURCHASE A SMALL piece of Land near Raleigh. Apply to the Editor of the Progress. July 31-tf

NURSE WANTED.

ANY PERSON HAVING A SMALL GIRL FOR hire, suitable for a nurse, will please make it known at Progress Office. July 21-tf

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, AUG. 29, 1863.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the Progress:

Daily Progress	One year - - -	$10 00
" "	Six months - -	6 00
" "	Three months -	4 00
" "	Two months -	3 00
" "	One month - -	1 50

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $5 per hundred copies.

We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail books.

☞ **How to send us Money.**—To avoid all risk in sending money for subscription by mail, we have made arrangements with the Southern Express Company, by which all money can be sent for subscription to the Progress at our risk and expense. Subscribers will enclose the amount to be sent in an envelope directed to the Daily Progress, and seal with wax, writing their name and Post Office, and the amount sent on the outside. Deliver the same to any Agent of the Southern Express Company, and take his receipt. Send a letter to us by mail, advising us of the date when sent.

All remittances of money by mail at the risk of those sending it.

☞ **Rags! Rags! Rags!**—The highest cash price will be paid at the Progress Office for all kinds of clean Cotton and Linen Rags, in large or small quantities.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

Failed to Make it Out.—We have been much amused for several days at the efforts of a certain sensation sheet in this city and its sage and knowing Kinston correspondent to get up an alarm about a stupendous raid about to be projected from Newbern. At one time, as we understand, they had eight thousand men nearly half way to Kinston with steam engines and huge piles of railroad iron, building the road as they came; but now, according to their own showing, the whole affair was founded upon the appearance of a few Yankee conscript officers near our lines in pursuit of some fugitive natives who had been pressed into service and were fleeing from duty, and the entire force at Newbern is put down by themselves at three thousand.

The most amusing thing, however, produced by this "flourish of trumpets," was the amusing celerity it imparted to the indefatigable commander of the post at Kinston, who, his neighbors say, rushed from his headquarters at Squire Washington's fine residence in the rear of the town, with the alacrity of a youth of fourteen to the office of Quartermaster Dewey, to urge that functionary to make sure his flight and to "tarry not in all the plains." Whether the Captain obeyed the order or not we did not learn.

Died of his Wounds.—We noticed a shooting affair a few days ago in which Putney shot another man whose name we did not know then. We are sorry now to announce that the wounded man, by the name of Minor, a stranger in this community, died night [illegible] last of the wounds received.

Putney is a soldier and was at home on a furlough at the time of the affray, but made his escape.

We understand the difficulty originated about a miserable, worthless prostitute, and that the unfortunate man had not offended the other, but a row ensued and he simply met his fate by being in bad company.

Capt. Thomas Ruffin, of Wayne, has been made Lieutenant Colonel of the 1st N. C. Cavalry Regiment.

Capt. Rufus Barringer, of Cabarrus, has been made Major of the 1st N. C. Cavalry Regiment.

Lieut-Colonel Wm. G. Robinson, of Goldsbor', has been made Colonel of the 2nd Cavalry N. C. Troops.

Cadwallader J. Iredell, of this city, has been promoted to a 1st Lieutenacy in the 1st N. C. Cavalry.

G. W. Nixon.—We were shown a private letter from this gentleman, yesterday, to a friend, asking that his father should be made acquainted with the following facts: He had one of his legs broken in the battle of Gettysburg, was taken prisoner, and is now in the West Building Hospital, Baltimore, improving rapidly and hopes soon to be well. Mr. Nixon is from Perquimmons county, N. C.

The mail going East from here reaches Goldsboro' just in time to see the train North, on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad leave town. This is a very great inconvenience to people living North of Goldsboro' in the direction of Weldon and Tarboro. Cannot the Superintendent of the N. C. trains hurry them up a little so as to connect?

Why is it that papers going from here to Trinity College are kept over at High Point twenty-four hours instead of going right through? Will the Postmaster explain.

North Carolina.—That there is a small treasonable element in North Carolina that needs attention, is evident, but that it is as extensive as the Northern journals represent is untrue. The Raleigh *Standard* is the only journal that has in the least wavered. It will be seen that prominent officials, including Governor Vance, are charged with supporting the *Standard's* policy, but there is not the least foundation for the assertion. Governor Vance has had occasion to make his views known very recently, in an official manner, and the South has no truer supporter. A very few discontented politicians, without position, are endeavoring to hatch up a treasonable opposition to our Government, and it is to be hoped stringent measures will be adopted toward them at once.—*Memphis Appeal.*

Just a little mistake Mr. *Appeal*. If you had said that "a few discontented politicians without position" are moving heaven and earth to get the *in's* out and themselves *in*, you would have hit the nail on the head exactly.

You are strictly right as to the loyalty of Governor Vance, and the same can be as truthfully said of any and every prominent North Carolinian who supported him. The charge against the loyalty of North Carolinians is a fabrication gotten up by demagogues for political effect and we are surprised that gentlemen of the intelligence of Messrs. McLanahan and Dill have failed to perceive it.

The Change.—We must be raised from the death of sin, before we can be raised to a life of glory.—*N. C. Presbyterian.*

LATEST NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

New-York and Baltimore papers, of the 25th inst., contain the following summary of news:

THE DESTRUCTION OF LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

A telegram, dated Leavenworth, 22d, gives an account of the destruction of Lawrence, Kansas, by Quantrell's guerillas. It says:

The list of killed and wounded as far as ascertained is some 180, the majority of whom were killed instantly, most of them in their own houses, with their wives and children clinging to them, while the murderers planted pistols at their breasts and shot them down.

Among the most prominent citizens known to be killed are Gen. G. W. Calmer, Mayor of the city, and his son, J. G. Low, Dr. Griswold, Col. Stone, his two brothers, Judge Carpenter, Rev. Mr. Snyder, Lemuel Fillmore, and Dwight Coleman.

Twenty-five negro recruits were shot dead. The guerrillas took all the money that could be found in the pockets or houses of the citizens. They stole all they jewelry of the ladies, even to the rings on their fingers.

The houses that remain standing are filled with the killed and wounned, who belong to all classes of society. No resistance was made to the guerillas. The people were shot down as they ran through the streets in their night-clothes, and their bodies thrown into wells and cisterns.

Gen. Jim Lane escaped on horseback.

Quantrell is now retreating towards Missouri, burning and laying waste everything in his route.

The loss at Lawrence is not less than $2,000,000.

Two banks were robbed of every dollar they had, and the third escaped a similar fate only because the heat was so great from the burning buildings that the rebels could not stop long enough to get the safes open.

BOMBARDMENT OF FORT SUMTER.

The *American's* summary of its correspondence from Charleston, dated the 18th inst., is as follows:

The attack on Fort Sumter was commenced at daylight Monday morning by Gen. Gillmore's land batteries. Shortly afterwards the navy joined in the attack. Admiral Dahlgren went on board the monitor Weehawken, and the entire ironclad fleet, with seven wooden gunboats, furiously attacked Forts Wagner and Gregg, silencing both those works, and enabling the shore batteries to play uninterruptedly on Fort Sumter.

At 10 o'clock Admiral Dahlgren led the monitors Passaic and Patapsco to within 1,400 yards of Sumter, and brought the Parrott rifle guns of those vessels to bear on the sea wall of the fort with marked effect.

While this was going on, Fleet Captain Geo. W. Rogers took the monitor Catskill, which he formerly commanded, up to within one hundred and fifty yards of the beach in front of Fort Wagner. She did good service there, but finally a ball from Wagner drove in a piece of the interior lining, which struck Capt. Rogers on the head killing him instantly. Paymaster Woodburry, who was standing by his side, was also killed by the flying fragment. These were the only persons killed on our side during the six hours' bombardment.

The effect of the first day's fire from Gen. Gillmore's batteries on Sumter was very damaging. A false wall, which the rebels had erected to protect the gorge wall, which is exposed to the fire from the land batteries, was completely demolished, while the old wall was bored full of holes, the parapet crushed and torn, and the Northwest corner of the fort gushed and cracked down almost to the water's edge.

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

Dispatches from Stevenson, Ala., report that Gen. Rosecrans opened fire on the rebel works on Friday last. The enemy replied ineffectually, whilst our fire disabled every battery they opened. Their works all along the river are very strong. One of their steamboats was destroyed and another disabled.

An attempt to destroy their pontoon boats moored on their side of the river was prevented by their sharpshooters. We, however, captured forty prisoners, a train of wagons, and a number of mules.

An expedition, under Col. Wilder, crossed the Tennessee river and burned a railroad bridge, thus cutting the communication between the rebel right and left.

Deserters who have come into our lines report that Gen. Johnston had arrived with troops and superseded Bragg in command.

A PROCLAMATION OF ROSECRANS—THE BRUTALITIES OF THE FEDERALS.

Gen. Rosecrans seems to be himself horrified at the brutalities of his own soldiers, and also to have an idea that he can conquer Tennessee with proclamations. He has just issued one of which the following is an extract:

1. Officers and soldiers of the Cumberland:

Some grave outrages and wrongs had been perpetrated on loyal citizens and harmless women, by lawless and unprincipled men wearing our uniform and calling themselves soldiers. Such violation of orders disgraces our country and cause. I appeal to you by your honor, your love of country, and the noble cause in which you serve, to denounce and bring to punishment all such offenders. Let not the slightest stain tarnish your brilliant record.

Let no thief, pillager, or invader of the rights of person or property, go unpunished.

Remember, that the truly brave and noble are always just and merciful, and that by a strict observance of orders you will crown your noble work, and establish your claims to the respect and gratitude of our country.

2. Stragglers and marauders separated from their commands without authority, who go thieving and pillaging around the country, are not entitled to the privileges of soldiers and prisoners of war. They are to be regarded as brigands—enemies of mankind, and are to be treated accordingly.

3. Deserters, conscript agents, and prisoners of war desirous of abandoning the rebellion and becoming peaceable citizens, will be paroled as prisoners of war and permitted to return to their homes, on giving bonds and security, or satisfactory assurance for the faithful observance of their paroles, and will not be exchanged unless they violate their promises.

4. All citizens are invited to unite in restoring law and order, and in suppressing marauders and guerillas. All privileges and protection compatible with the interest of the service will be accorded to those who are willing and give assurance by their parole, on oath and bond, or other satisfactory voucher, that they will conduct themselves peaceably, and do no injury to the Government.

5. Those claiming allegiance to the rebellion, who cannot or will not give satisfactory assurance that they will conduct themselves peaceably, are, on their own theory, by the law of nations, bound to leave the country.

This rule will hereafter be observed in such districts as come within our control, at the discretion of the commanding officer of troops in the district.

6. Persons desiring to vote, or to exercise any other right of citizenship, will be permitted to take the oath of allegiance, unless the commanding officer has reason to suppose a fraudulent intent on the part of such person.

7. Provost Marshals are authorized to parole prisoners of war, to administer the parole to non-combatants, and oath of allegiance to citizens, in accordance to the provisions of this order, under such instructions and limitations as may be prescribed by the Provost Marshal General for the Provost Marshals of corps or divisions, detached or acting at inconvenient distances from their corps headquarters, reporting promptly a list of the names and description of all persons so paroled by them, with their bonds, if any have been given, to the Provost Marshal General of the army, at the headquarters of the Department for record.

By command of Maj. Gen. Rosecrans.

J. Bates Dickinson, A. A. G.

ADDRESS TO PARENTS AND TEACHERS.

The undersigned Committee have been appointed by the State Educational Association of North Carolina to prepare an address to Parents and Teachers upon the subject of Text-books.

In the performance of the task thus imposed upon us, we feel it to be our duty to speak out plainly, the sentiments of the State Association, and also, of very many able and faithful teachers and instructors amongst us, and to fix these, if possible, in the minds and hearts of parents and teachers at large.

The views to which we allude are these: That it is highly expedient that Text-books of Southern authorship and manufacture be used in our schools and colleges—when suitable ones can be found; and that we should discourage and frown upon all attempts to import or republish any foreign text-book, when works equally valuable may be had at home.

The reason for such a conclusion are obvious and will be multiplied by reflection. We think it proper, however, to state a few which present themselve most naturally and earnestly beg the public to consider them well; to see if they be reasons and to act accordingly.

We disclaim at the outset any intention to convey the idea that literature, in the highest sense, is sectional or national, believing that it is an effort of the race to reach something nobler and holier, and, as such, not addressed to us as socially determined, but as belonging to the common Brotherhood of Humanity.

We would urge, notwithstanding,

First, That Southern writers are best fitted to prepare Text-books for Southern use. They are penetrated with the spirit of Southern institutions, acquainted with our habits, our modes of thought, our social relations, &c., hence it is evident that they can so express themselves, that pupils will more readily understand and appreciate lessons in such books, than in those whose writers are destitute of such advantrges. Take but one example, for we must be brief. Take for instance the mass of books which have been in common use for children, when the exercises and illustrations are taken from the harbor, the crowded thoroughfare, the commercial mart and such like scenes with which our children, generally, are not familiar, and which are so uninteresting and irksome to them. How different the impression, how much happier the effect were these exercises and illustrations taken from the scenes of rural life, in country and in village, from our fields of corn, our breadths of wheat, our harvest festivals; from the associations of farm life and its repose; from the mill, the schoolhouse, the quiet church on the hill, the graveyard hard by, and a thousand tuings, which would suggest themselves to a writer of good judgement. But our limits prevent us from developing the idea further.

Another reason we adduce for consideration is this: That the present time, if any, is the most favorable for carrying into effect plans which contemplate the creation of a home literature, particularly in the department of primary education. We are shut out from the foreign world, and especially from that source on which we have hitherto relied almost exclusively for the supply of Text-books on all the branches of education. If we are ever then to have text-books of our own production, Providence never granted to us a more golden opportunity, and if the support of our people is not withheld, the difficulties which embarrass the speedy manufacture of books—such as the scarcity of paper, printing facilities, &c., will be the more readily met and overcome, and capital will be risked in the enterprise with far less fear of failure. All that is wanted, is the assurance of patriotic and faithful support on the part of those who are truly interested in this whole subject, the teachers, parents and guardians of the youth of our land.

Our third and only other reason we feel bound to mention is a moral one. If we have forever cast off all political association with the people who are now invading our country with fire and blood and remorseless cruelty, who deny to us the right to govern ourselves, to cherish and defend our own institutions, and even to think for ourselves—according to conscience and the word of God; then we submit it to the judgment of every lover of his country in this trying hour, whether it would not be degrading to us in the extreme to suffer ourselves or our children to depend on them any longer for the means of mental and moral culture? Would it not be, to say the least, highly inconsistent in us as a people, to use the reprints of their publications who have, for years past, while we were drinking at their fountains of knowledge, been proclaiming us to the world as an ignorant, rude and barbarous people? Does it not reflect severely on the intelligent patriotism of our people, as true and as noble as ever breathed on earth, thus to patronize the people that are straining every nerve to crush us beneath the heel of despotic power? How does it present our character for consistency in the eyes of the civilized world to see along side the same bulletin that proclaims a glorious victory over our foe, won at the cost of our most precious blood and the anguish of heart of our mothers, wives and sisters, the advertisement of a reprint of Webster's spelling Book, or some other successful Yankee speculation? Let us, if possible, correct this thing. We fell certain that such reprints of Northern text-books have been made and encouraged for the most part without proper reflection by our people, and by a desire to meet the pressing demand for books. But there is really no necessity for this. It is as easy to print our own books as it is to reprint Northern publications; and honor and patriotism demand that the preference be given to Southern books which in point of excellence, every way, are better adapted for our people than any others.

May we not hope that this appeal will not be lost on the impartial and enlightened judgment of our people and especially the teachers and parents of our State and the Confederate States.

J. C. McLeod,
F. H. Johnston,
Wm. Coleman,
} Committee.

Yankee Reverence for Gen. Lee.—"Evelyn," the Richmond correspondent of the Mobile *Advertiser* and *Register*, relates the following:

When the army was passing through Pennsylvania, the ladies frequently came out of their houses to show their feeling of hostility to us, and to display some evidence of it. At ono place a beautiful girl ran down the steps of an elegant mansion, and standing on the terrace in front, waived a miniature United States flag in the face of our troops. Behind her, applauding her act, was grouped a party of ladies, all richly and fashionably attired, evidently belonging to a family of some note. The troops passed by quietly, offering no insult to the flushed beauty as she flaunted her flag in their faces. At this moment General Lee rode up. His noble face and quiet reproving look met her eye, and the waiving flag was lowered. For a moment she looked at him, and then, throwing down the miniature banner, exclaimed audibly, as she clasped her white hands together, "Oh! I wish he was ours!" The flag was not picked up; but, with hands still held tightly together, and a sad, thoughtful face, she went back to the porch. No further attempt so show Union sentiment was made by those ladies.

During the first seven months of the present year there were 49 arrivals of steamers with cargoes from foreign ports at Wilmington and 43 at Charleston.—*Wil. Jour.*

From the Chattanooga *Rebel*, Aug. 22.]

One of the most impressive scene we have ever witnessed occurred in the Presbyterian Church on yesterday. The services were being held by the Rev. Dr. Palmer, of New Orleans, and the pews and aisles were crowded with officers and soldiers, private citizens, ladies and children. A prayer had been said and one of the hymns sung. The organist was absent, "and I will be thankful," continued the minister, "if some one in the congregation will raise the tune." The tune was raised; the whole congregation joined in singing, as in days gone by; the sacred notes rose in humble melody from the house of God, swelling their holy tribute to His glory, and dying away at last like echoes of departed days; the second, or what is known as the long prayer, was begun, when out upon the calm, still air there came an alien sound—the sullen voice of an hostile gun—ringing from the north bank of the river, and echoing back and back among the far off glens of Lookont peak. It was sudden; it took every one by surprise; for few if any expected the approach of an enemy. The day was one of fasting and prayer; the public mind was upon its worship. Its serenity had not been crossed by a shadow. And it was not until another and another of these unchristian accents trembled in the air, and hied themselves away to the hills that it was generally realized that the enemy were shelling the town.

Without a word of warning, in the midst of church services, whilst many thousands of men and women thronged the several places of public worship, the basest of human foemen had begun an attack upon a city crowded with hospitals and refugees from the bloody pathway of their march, and in no wise essential to a direct assault.

There was a little disturbance in the galleries; the noise in the streets grew louder; near the doors several persons, who had other duties, military or domestic, to look to, hastily withdrew; the mass of the congregation, however, remained in their places, and the man of God continued his prayer. It was impressive in the extreme. There he stood, this exile-preacher from the far South, with eyes and hands raised to heaven, not a muscle or expression changed, not a note altered, not a sign of confusion, excitement or alarm, naught but the calm, christian face uplifted and full of the unconsciousness to all save its devotions, which beam from the soul of true piety. Not only the occasion, but the prayer was solemnly, eloquently impressive. The reverend doctor prayed, and his heart was in his prayer; it was the long prayer, and he did not shorten it; he prayed it to the end, and the cannon did not drown it from those who listened, as they could not drown it from the ear of God. He closed, and then, without panic or consternation, although excited and confused, the dense crowd separated whilst shells were falling on the right and left.

All honor to this noble preacher, and to those brave women and children.

From the Wilmington Journal.]

Messrs. Fulton & Price:—Yesterday morning about 7 o'clock, the large steam frigate Minnesota and six gunboats, steamed suddenly from their usual anchorage to the wreck of the Hebe, some nine miles north of Fort Fisher, and commenced a terrfic bombardment of the surrounding shore, throwing at one time thirty shells a minute. There were two small guns and a detachment of about fifty men under Capt. Munn, guarding the wreck upon which all work had ceased, it being Sunday. These guns were on the crest of a hill with no parapet in front, save a few feet of earth. The detachment at the guns responed bravely and fired with coolness and courage, until the Whitworth was dismounted by a shot, and the other field piece was buried in the sand. After the first terrific fire from the seven ships, the enemy attempted a lading, but were repulsed, one of their number being killed outright by a rifle ball. After this failure the ships opened a fiercer bombardment of shell, shot, grape and canister, the Minnesota discharging broadside after broadside, and effected a landing above our men. Capt. Munn seeing this, and his men having emptied their catridge boxes upon the enemy retired. The Whitworth could not be brought off, but its breech was taken off and buried. Our casualties were private Holland, of Munn's company, killed instantly with parrott shell; private Singletary, of same company, wounded; Lieut Benton and Corporal Hockaday, of Whitworth detachment, wounded. The enemy after landing guarded the wreck with their ships while carrying off some articles found on the shore. They got frightened in their work, however, and set fire to the Hebe's boat, and to most of the cloth and blankets on the shore, the gun carriage, &c., and retired to their vessels, but keeping close in until dark. Reinforcements were sent immediutely from the Fort, but as they had no artillery they could not disturb the vessels, and could only keep the enemy under their guns.

The houses, and fences, and woods in the neighborhood were riddled with shot and shell. Four shot passed through Mr. James Burris' house. The hills around the wreck were furrowed like a ploughed field. Our forces had quiet posssession of the wreck last evening, and all is quiet to-day.

From General Lees Army and the Valley—Other Movements.—Last evening's Central train arrived considerably over time last night. Among the passengers were a great many from the Hot Springs, Warm Bath, and Rockbridge Alum Springs, who had repacked their trunks, and given up their summer excursions on account of a Yankee raid which had penetrated to within harmful proximity of the Springs. On Thursday, the Yankee forces pressing us, our forces under Brigadier General Jackson, fell back across Back and Jackson Rivers, our troops fighting well. The Yankees had possession of the Hot and Warm Sprins, and it is hoped they will have a warm, if not a hot time of it. Their pickets were in the rear of Bath Alum, and our forces were pasturing back of Millburg. General Imboden was on a *tangent*, and was expected to be heard from every moment.

We could learn from passengers concerning the extent of the Yankee's depredations, and the probable extent of the raid. Certain it is if our forces fail to capture or demolish them, it will be much to be regretted. It is said that Brigadier General Jackson has no artillery field pieces handy for rapid transportation over the country in which his campaign is laid. Then, we ask, why is it he has not been furnished with such guns. They have been lying here idle for months, their rifled throats as silent as the grave.—We hear further of very disreputable conduct on the part of some of our troops in the Vally, left under General Jackson to oppose the Yankee advance on Staunton. We leave it for future official Investigation to bring the facts to light.

Staunton, we are assured, is secure from any demonstration from the Yankee forces.—*Richmond Examiner.*

Another Prize on the Rappahannock.—We learn that our daring forces, operating on the Rappahannock, have, since their last report of the capture of the gunboats Satalite and Reliance, captured the gunboat Chuckatuck, of still increased armament, mounting eight heavy guns. It seems that our forces after taking possession of the above-mentioned steamers, manned them, and proceededing to the mouth of the Rappahannock, took possessecsion on Sunday night of the steamer Chuckatuck. Sixty-two prisoners were secured with the steamer. The capture partook of a surprise, and we lost none as far as we have learned. Further than this concerning the operations of the expedition the "deponent sayeth not." The prisoners from the steamers Satelite and Reliance, arrived in Richmond yesterday. They numbered 43 white, and 13 negro prisoners.—*Examiner.*

WE ARE PASSING AWAY.

We are passing away,
Like the sunset clouds at the close of day,
Like the stars that shine on the brow of night,
Like the silvery beams of the soft moonlight,
Like the changing hues of the dawning grey,
We are passing away.

We are passing away,
To the soleman hours of the judgment day,
Shall we, in the kingdom of bliss untold,
With immortal fingers touch harps of gold?
Ah! we may not know—and we can but say,
We are passing away.

We are passing away,
Like the loved ones gone up the shining way;
The lips we have kissed have lost their bloom,
The formes we have pressed, through the dreary tomb
Have entered the portals of endless day—
They have passed away.

We are passing away,
And *where* we are passing, O, who can say?
To a realm of glory, or world of woe?
To chant the songs which the angles know,
Or to mingle our voice with desparing cries,
Where no star of hope on our gloom can rise?
To a night of darkness, or glorious day,
We are passing away.

For the Progress.]

Kittrell's Springs, Aug. 27th 1863.

Mr. Editor:—The public looks anxiously for news from all our armies. It is well to say something of the regiment of beautiful ladies at Kittrell's. It cannot be said that "all is quiet along the line," for when the band strikes up, the precious prattle of a hundred rosy lips chimes in sweetly with the ring of a trio of violins, and contrasts charmingly with the hoarse voice of the trombone. All is not quiet along the line—

It is now a ride and then a walk,
Now a dance and then a talk.

And with riding and walking, sleeping and eating, the day passes away, and we arise in the morning to commence the same delectable rountine.

Next week is to be the grand carnival of the season. The ladies after a long siege are now in possession, and the fair commandress orders that I say to the public that Tuesday night there shall be a ball, and Wednesday night there shall be a party. What will be the next order? Do give us a series of tableaux *vivants*, dear ladies.

Another "Raid."—It would seem that the blockaders were quite active along shore on Sunday. In addition to their attack upon the party in charge of the Hebe we learn that they sent a boat party to a small schooner lying at or in New Topsail Inlet, some twenty miles from here. The schooner was in charge of a guard from Adams' Light Battery. We think they made prisoners of three persons, to wit:—Lieut Latham, Orderly Sergt. Reid and a private soldier. The two first somehow escaped. They burned the schooner.

We are also informed that they destroyed the Salt Works in that vicinity. The Salt Works belonging to D. McMillan, Esq., are mentioned positively, and we presume others may be included, although we have not been able to obtain particulars.

From information obtained pretty directly by underground railroad from Beaufort, we learn that the Yankees openly avow their determination to destroy all salt works on the different Sounds. We think they will be apt to attempt it. at any rate. Perhaps this affair at Topsail may mark the inauguration of this policy. At any rate we must expect to hear of these raids by boating parties more frequently than before. As one after another of our ports, as a port is silenced, the Yankee navy can be the better concentrated on the few points still holding out, and will have more time for marauding and plundering expeditions.—*Wilmington Journal, 25th inst.*

The War Tax on Merchants and Lawyers.—A letter from Thompson Allan, Esq., Commissioner of Taxes, to the State Collector of South Carolina gives the following answers to certain interrogatories:

1. If, twenty years ago, a person bought land for $1,000 say, and he sold the same this year for $3,000, the $2,000 must be regarded as income and taxed accordingly. But profits made prior to 1863 are not to be so taxed.

2. The mercantile firm pays the specific tax, and not each individual of the firm, because the Act does not declare that each individual shall pay the tax in the mercantile business.

3. Each lawyer of a law firm composed of two or more members, pays the specific tax on lawyers, because the act specifically declares that the tax upon lawyers is a tax upon the personal privilege, to be paid by each individual all in the business.

4. Each mercantile firm will be required to pay the tax on the joint income of all its partners, derived from the business, and each partner will not be required to pay separately.

5. Each lawyer composing a legal firm will return his seperate income, and pay the tax thereon.

6. If the purchase of the $1,000 mentioned under the first head has yielded no interest, the lost interest will not be added to the principal before strking the profits.

A Tragedy.—We understand that Dr. Thorp, of Granville co., was shot and killed a few days ago by a deserter, while he and a man named Webb were in the act of arresting some half dozen deserters who were banded together. The particulars as we hear them are these: Thorp and Webb learning that a party of deserters were on the highway, posted themselves on the road and awaited their passing. Coming up, Thorp hailed the man, demanding to know who he was, &c., when the latter replied, "d— you, I'll let you know," and drawing a pistol shot him. Thereupon Mr. Webb instantly shot and killed the deserter. The other deserter ran.—*Milton Chronicle.*

From California.—Seriqus troubles have occurred in California. The State is represented as full of rumors of a contemplated rising of secessionists, and the public mind is said to be quite uneasy on the subject. On the 6th inst., quite an affray occurred at Visalia in Tuailure county between some persons who are said to be secessionists and a party of soldiers, in which five of the latter were killed and several wounded. At Visailia great excitement prevailed, and further trouble was anticipated.

From Suffolk.—Passengers by the train from Ivor, yesterday afternoon, brought intelligence that Snffolk has again been occupied by the Yankees.—About 2000 infantry, a regiment of cavalry, and a company of artillery, make up their force.

The residence of the Rev. W. B. Wellons, (who is now a refugee in Petersburg) has been taken for the Headquarters of the General in command, and, from appearances, the place is to be again occupied as a regular military post.—*Pet. Ex.*

Rev. T. D. Witherspoon, of the 42d Mississippi, was returning to Virginia more than two weeks since with the body of his Colonel, R. H. Miller, and after passing Baltimore safely, and with a paper from the commanding officer at Fort McHenry, giving him leave to come on, he was yet detained at Fortress Monroe just as the flag of truce boat was leaving, and sent to Fort Norfolk.—*Presbyterian.*

Yesterday was another scorcher; but we are getting accustomed to a "broil," and don't care how hot old Sol gets.—*Nashville Union, 13th.*

It is well for you that you are getting used to it.—There's plenty of it in store for your sort, after you quit this mundane sphere.—*Chattanooga Rebel.*